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## Big Israeli Raid Destroys Guerrilla Base in Lebanon

TEL AVIV, June 30 (UPI) — Israeli commandos wiped out a Palestinian guerrilla base near the coast of southern Lebanon today in a surprise deep penetration raid described by the military as the biggest operation against the guerrillas in 18 months.

Israeli troops killed between 10 and 20 guerrillas, according to the armed forces chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Raphael Eitan.

The raiding force worked its way through difficult wooded terrain and attacked the guerrillas in a five-building encampment, secluded in an orchard five miles (8 kilometers) north of Tyre and about a mile (1.6 kilometers) inland from the Mediterranean Sea, the military command said.

The commandos blew up all five buildings, three of which housed ammunition as well as guerrillas, Gen. Eitan said, adding: "Our forces did not suffer a single scratch."

**Conflicting Reports**

Gen. Eitan said that the base was used by the Arab Liberation Front, the group that attacked the border kibbutz of Misgav Am in April, when three Israelis and five guerrillas died.

The raid was the biggest and the most sophisticated since the Israelis attacked guerrilla bases in the Arun region in January, 1979, he said.

Gen. Eitan denied reports that civilians were attacked during the raid.

"We changed our original plan and avoided attacking a building because we were in doubt about whether civilians were in it," the general said.

He said the guerrillas had been on alert since an Israeli secret service agent was killed by a guerrilla in Israel last week. The guerrilla later was killed in a gunbattle with Israeli forces, he said.

According to Beirut radio, the Israeli forces engaged Palestinian and Lebanese leftist defenders in a two-hour battle. Palestinian officials said the helicopter-borne troops were reinforced by other Israeli troops that came ashore by rubber boats.

According to the radio statement, the Israelis blew up a coastal house which belonged to a Palestinian guerrilla, killing two women and four children.

**Rockets First**

Arab newsmen who traveled to the area said that the guerrillas prevented them from approaching the battle zone. They said the attack appeared to be primarily aimed at a hilltop guerrilla base a few kilometers northeast of the Qasmiyeh Bridge.

They quoted a local guerrilla commander as saying that the Israeli force blew up four one-story houses before withdrawing by sea and air.

The attack was preceded by heavy rocket barrage from Israeli gunboats, and a destroyer, which acted as a base for the three helicopters, the Palestinian commander was quoted as saying.

The Israeli attacks coincided with Palestinian pledges to thin out the guerrilla presence in Lebanese towns and villages.

The guerrillas closed down most of their offices in the southern coastal town of Sidon last week, and a senior Palestinian official said that similar moves were planned for Beirut and other Lebanese cities.

Hani al-Hassan, who is on the 12-man central council of al-Fatah, the terrorist arm of the Palestine Liberation Organization, said the guerrilla offices were to be relocated in Palestinian camps and away from Lebanese centers of population.

Mr. Hassan also said that stricter disciplinary action would be taken against guerrillas who violated the resistance movement's "code of ethics."

A young Palestinian was executed by a guerrilla firing squad last week after being found guilty of "crimes committed against the masses."



President Leonid Brezhnev, left, takes arm of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt at Moscow airport.

## Schmidt Bids Russians Quit Afghanistan

MOSCOW, June 30 (AP) — West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, in the first major Western leader to visit Moscow since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, today made a personal appeal to Leonid Brezhnev to withdraw all troops from that war-torn country.

In remarks at a Kremlin dinner just after their first round of official talks, Mr. Schmidt told the Soviet president that the announced withdrawal of some Soviet troops from Afghanistan is the start of a continuous movement, which will be continued until there is a complete withdrawal.

"I am sure that you would contribute considerably to the defusing of this dangerous crisis if you could declare that the announced withdrawal of some Soviet troops from Afghanistan is the start of a continuous movement, which will be continued until there is a complete withdrawal."

The Russians, who have had at least 85,000 troops in Afghanistan since last December, announced June 22 they were withdrawing about 10,000 men.

Mr. Schmidt reminded Mr. Brezhnev that a joint West German-Soviet declaration issued during the Soviet leader's May, 1978, summit trip to Bonn pledged both countries to respect the indivisibility of peace and security in all parts of the world.

"The alarming development of international relations in recent months has placed the meaning of this statement clearly before our eyes," Mr. Schmidt said.

He said the Afghanistan crisis "throws a wide shadow over East-West relations in Europe. It especially causes deep worry and great anxiety among nations of the Third World, in the nonaligned and particularly Islamic nations."

Earlier today, in a diplomatic surprise, Mr. Brezhnev personally welcomed Mr. Schmidt at the airport in Moscow. West German sources interpreted that as an indication of the importance Moscow has placed on the Schmidt visit.

Premier Alexei Kosygin, who normally would have been expected to head the reception party, was also present as Mr. Schmidt flew in.

In two days of meetings, the West German leader plans to urge new U.S.-Soviet talks to reduce medium-range missiles in Europe, Mr. Schmidt believes that is the most important objective in his sessions with the Soviet president and Communist Party chief, Bonn sources said.

## Kabul Offers Talks With Neighbors

NEW DELHI, June 30 (UPI) — Afghanistan has offered to hold peace talks with Pakistan and Iran without preconditions to settle tension in the region, the official Radio Kabul reported last night.

The broadcast also stated that "the assistance of the Soviet Union's limited contingent of forces to the Afghan government to repulse the foreign invader was a just and legal action."

Radio Kabul said that a declaration was issued at the end of the pro-Moscow Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity meeting held in the Afghan capital.

"The offer of political talks without prior preconditions with the neighboring countries of Pakistan and Iran by the DRA [Democratic Republic of Afghanistan] for solving the region's problems was supported by all delegates," the radio report said.

**Political Dialogue**

The announcement was made three days after a special committee comprised of Pakistan, Iran and an Islamic Conference official asked Soviet permission at the United Nations to have a political dialogue with the Soviet-backed Afghan government.

"Two daily Kabul newspapers also commented about the Afghan government's readiness to settle the region's political dispute with Pakistan and Iran through political negotiations without any prior preconditions," the radio added.

"We have declared once and we repeat again that we are ready to sit down with our neighbors and settle once and for all the causes of regional tension so all can devote their resources to economic and social development of the people," the two newspapers — Anis and Hawad — concluded, according to the radio monitored here.

In London, Syed Ahmed Gullani, leader of the largest Afghan insurgent force, appealed to Western nations today for arms to combat a large Soviet offensive expected after the Moscow Olympic Games.

## Falls Ill in Knesset Begin Hospitalized After Heart Attack

By David K. Shieler

WEIZMAN'S angry resignation last month.

Mr. Weizman's attack on Mr. Begin for allegedly leading Israel into a spirit of hopelessness stimulated a revival of Mr. Begin's combative spirit. With vigor that had been lacking in recent months, he regained the fiery oratory for which he was famous as a longtime opposition leader.

He lashed out at Mr. Weizman, at Secretary of State Edmund Muskie, and at European leaders who approved a resolution calling for participation by the Palestine Liberation Organization in Middle East peace talks. Some of his admirers began to talk approvingly of "the old Begin." A few editorial writers started to swing away from the assumption — widely held in Israel for many months — that the Labor Party would turn Mr. Begin out of office in the next election.

**Vatican Statement**

ROME, June 30 (NYT) — The Vatican, in an unusual step today, noted that Israeli and Arab positions on sovereignty over Jerusalem are "far apart," and warned that a unilateral attempt to change the status of the city would be "very serious."

It said that the Christian, Jewish and Moslem religious communities should all be involved in deciding the city's future.

Jerusalem earlier today, a parliamentary committee voted unanimously to send to the full assembly a draft bill to make the city the perpetual capital of Israel. The legislation has prompted international outcry and led to a suspension of negotiations with President Anwar Sadat to a limited Palestinian autonomy.

The U.S. decision to abstain in Security Council vote was in line with U.S. policy not to let Israel incorporate territory captured in the 1967 war. The legislation had to choose between a veto that would alienate the sponsors of the resolution, in some of the world's major powers, and abstaining and angering Israel and its supporters. It was with a view that the co-sponsors of the resolution, dropping threat of sanctions against Israel and France had indicated they would vote in line with the recent European summit in Venice opposing a change in Jerusalem's status.

Begin, 66, has a history of heart and circulatory problems. A heart attack in 1977, in one of the pericardium later, and a minor stroke in 1979, which slightly impaired his vision and appears to have deepened his perception.

**Dancing at Party**

he was in the Knesset for a most serious effort thus far to resolve the three-year-old administrative crisis. A resolution to be submitted by the Knesset had been held early in the morning, and the Knesset was in session with the Begin coalition, Mr. Begin, who had been seen dancing and celebrating at a bar mitzvah seen wiping his face with a handkerchief, loosening his tie, and looking uncomfortable. Before the vote, he left the chamber and the Knesset office, accompanied by Deputy Prime Minister Yitzhak Mordechai.

His case was supported by Gamal Kamal, a professor of an-

## Sharp Reprimand to Moscow

From Agency Dispatches

TEHRAN, June 30 (AP) — Iran ordered the expulsion of a Soviet diplomat today for spying, in the sharpest reprimand to Moscow since the revolution 17 months ago.

First Secretary Vladimir Golovanov, who had served with the Soviet Embassy in Tehran since September, 1977, was given 24 hours to leave the country, a Foreign Ministry statement said. Mr. Golovanov was picked up last week while handling "espionage documents against the interest of the Islamic Republic of Iran."

The Soviet Embassy had no immediate comment. Relations between the two countries have grown increasingly strained in recent months, particularly over Afghanistan.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said Mr. Golovanov was believed to be the first Soviet official ordered expelled from Iran since the revolutionary government came to power, though a Soviet military attaché was recalled to Moscow a year ago after a member of the Mujaheddin guerrilla movement was accused of spying for the Soviet Union.

The state radio said Mr. Golovanov had been caught giving documents to a foreign resident. There were no details about the second person and no indication of what had happened to him or her.

**Power of Islam**

Iranian government leaders have long stressed that, while they opposed the policies of the United States, the country would not slide into the Soviet camp.

Two days ago, President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr said he had recently told Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Vinogradov that the power of Islam would force the Soviet troops to leave Afghanistan, and Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh said last week that the Soviet Union's announced withdrawal of some of its troops was a political maneuver that he did not take seriously.

Iranian-Soviet trade relations have been bumpy as well. No agreement has been reached on the price that Russia would have to pay for Iranian natural gas, and the two countries have yet to settle Iran's re-

## Iran Expels Soviet Aide as Spy

quest to use Soviet internal waterways, partly to help circumvent economic sanctions by the United States and its allies.

Meanwhile, the state radio reported today that almost 500 government employees had been purged as supporters of the shah and agents of his SAVAK secret police. In the Ministry of Roads, 325 persons lost their jobs. In the Oil Ministry, where the firing of 485 employees was announced yesterday, 162 more were dismissed.

Mr. Bani-Sadr, replying yesterday to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's call for the removal of all vestiges of the shah's regime, said a total of about 1,000 civil servants have been fired.

In other developments:

- Justice Ministry investigator Ali Akbar Parvaneh called today on the parents of an American hostage to travel to Iran to seek "forgiveness" for their son's alleged sexual misbehavior. Sgt. Michael Moeller, 28, is accused of having had sexual relations with a 23-year-old Iranian woman, who later was hanged by her brother because he believed her pregnancy disgraced the family.
- Mr. Parvaneh had said yesterday that Sgt. Moeller, of Loup City, Neb., would be tried on charges of seducing the woman even if the parliament decided not to try the other 52 hostages on spy charges. Having sexual relations with an unmarried woman is a crime in Iran, punishable by up to 10 years in prison.
- But if the student's parents agree to forgive Sgt. Moeller, Mr. Parvaneh said today, Iranian law permits dropping the charges. In Nebraska, Sgt. Moeller's mother, Doris Moeller, said she and her husband might go to Iran to talk to the woman's parents, and a State Department spokesman said he was "not aware" of the case.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

## Shah Undergoes Surgery To Have Lungs Drained

CAIRO, June 30 (AP) — The deposed shah of Iran, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, underwent surgery today to remove fluids that have built up in his lungs because of pneumonia.

A reliable source said the operation at the Maadi Military Hospital lasted about an hour and was performed by a team of French and Egyptian doctors. The hospital issued no official announcement, but in New York, a spokeswoman for the shah confirmed that the operation had taken place.

A source close to the family said the shah was doing well and hoped to leave the hospital in a few days.

The semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram reported earlier that the surgery would involve inserting a tube at the base of the lung to draw out the fluid. The shah, 60, was readmitted to the hospital Friday, three months after a team of doctors there removed his cancerous spleen shortly after his arrival from Panama.

Following the splenectomy, doctors said the lymphatic cancer from which he has suffered for years had spread to his liver and would be treated with chemotherapy. But Al-Ahram said the doctors recently suspended the treatment because they believed it had weakened his resistance to infection and led to the onset of pneumonia two weeks ago.

The Al-Ahram report said two French doctors who arrived yesterday recommended that the operation be postponed for at least 48 hours so that they could make further tests. The newspaper said an American chemotherapy specialist, identified only as Dr. Coleman, also arrived in Cairo to assist in the treatment.

President Anwar Sadat paid a visit to the shah yesterday and later said that his condition had shown "great improvement." The Egyptian leader had cut short a visit to Alexandria to see the shah after being told Saturday that his condition was very serious.

## Foreign Ministers Said to Accept Common Market Budget for 1980

BRUSSELS, June 30 (Reuters) — European Common Market foreign ministers today approved a 1980 EEC budget, ending a six-month crisis, diplomatic sources said.

The ministers accepted all minor amendments put forward at Friday's European Parliament meeting in Luxembourg. They will add about \$15 million, mainly for regional spending, to the \$23-billion draft.

They did not agree that funds available for surplus dairy production be reduced by \$140 million; but, since that was merely a parliamentary suggestion, its rejection does not mean further parliamentary budget debate, the sources said.

Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo, anxious to end the debate before handing over the presidency of the EEC Ministerial Council tomorrow, secured the agreement at a ministerial meeting in Brussels, the sources added.

The budget had been stalled since December, when the parliament rejected an initial draft, demanding less spending on agriculture and more on regional and social projects. But it was in conciliatory mood last week, asking only for \$15 million extra to supplement the additional \$336 million for regional spending offered by EEC finance ministers.

The parliament also accepted agricultural spending that will account for about 73 percent of the budget, slightly more than in December's rejected draft.

## Egyptian Donkeys Have Lots of Kick, Official Finds

By Christopher S. Wren

CAIRO, June 30 (NYT) — Pity the lot of the Egyptian donkey: overworked, underfed, harnessed to large carts, prodded by small boys and now the subject of lively debate over whether it is needed at all.

Abdel Razek Abdel Meguid, deputy premier for the economy, startled viewers of a televised discussion of Egyptian food problems recently when he complained that the nation's two million donkeys were eating too much at the people's expense. Mr. Meguid, who was previously the minister of planning, reported that a third of the country's limited farmland is being used to grow barseem, an alfalfa-like clover, instead of fruit and vegetables.

**Trucks, Tractors Asked**

"We should declare war on donkeys," he said, "instead of going to fatten cows that can give us meat, our fodder is being devoured by donkeys that are roaming the land for no good reason."

His case was supported by Gamal Kamal, a professor of animal husbandry at Cairo University, who accused the Ministry of Agriculture of not encouraging farmers to get rid of their donkeys, mules and horses, whose total he estimated at five million, in favor of trucks and tractors.

Prof. Kamal, according to the newspaper Al Gomhouriya, asserted that meat prices had doubled from 90 cents a pound in less than two years because donkeys are eating fodder that should have been fed to cattle. The donkey eats as much as a cow or a water buffalo, if not more. Prof. Kamal said, and lives three times as long.

Yet donkeys are not so easily dismissed in Egypt.

They plow and tote and sometimes turn the great water wheels that irrigate the fields. They pull rickety carts that haul nearly all the garbage. In the early morning of these beasts is the lively gaited Hasawi donkey, bred in the village of Hasawiya, and ridden like a horse, with saddle and bridle. At the bottom of the heap is the flop-eared, scruffy "manure" donkey, which appears resigned to hauling just about anything without much pride.

**Top of Braying Order**

In slums such as Boulaq, in Cairo, some owners hobble their donkeys with padlocks. Donkey barbers earn their living keeping the animals looking neat. The cart drivers have been seen sharing bouza, a potent rice-based home brew, with their donkeys.

"It is a common sight to see the driver and donkey drinking from the same bowl," said the weekly magazine Akher Saa, which joined in the donkey debate.

"When two or three bowls have been drunk, one bears a cacophony of voices and one cannot make out which is the human and which is the donkey."

Local salesmen of small Japanese-made trucks have offered to take as a down payment a farmer's donkey and cart, which at today's inflationary prices can fetch from \$280 to \$430 in Egyptian pounds. The offer has not been particularly successful because the farmers reportedly fear that a shiny new truck is an invitation to a visit by the tax inspector. Donkeys keep family secrets better.

Moreover, farmers still tend to put more faith in donkeys than in machines. Donkeys plod surefootedly among the ripening crops on trails too narrow to accommodate a tractor. An undersecretary of agriculture, who defended the donkeys, observed that many back roads are unpaved and not suitable for trucks, while foot bridges could support the weight of a donkey but not a vehicle.

No one can dispute Mr. Meguid's point that Egypt does not have enough agricultural land and that radical measures are needed to support a population that grows by 100,000 a month. The country, losing thousands of acres each year to urban sprawl, must depend on imported wheat and other food.

Akher Saa ventured that Egyptians might start applying birth control to their donkeys as well as themselves.

"Let us extend our family planning campaigns to advise our village folk not only to plan their own families but also to make sure that their donkeys do not multiply out of proportion," the magazine said.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Brazil Church-State Strain Hangs Over Visit by Pope

By Charles Krause

SAO PAULO, June 30 (WP) — Just six weeks after his return from Africa, Pope John Paul II arrived today in Brasilia at the start of a 12-day, 10,000-mile journey through the world's most populous Roman Catholic country.

The pontiff was greeted at the Brasilia military airport by President Joao Figueiredo and Brazilian church and government leaders. As his custom upon arrival, the pope kissed the airport tarmac. "This visit to Brazil has long been a dream," he said in an airport speech.

The pope comes at a time when relations between the military government and the progressive wing of Brazil's militant church are particularly strained because of the church's support of a metalworkers' strike in April and of a radical land reform program.

The visit also comes when the Brazilian church is split among progressive, moderate and conservative bishops. Militant clergymen have been fighting for human rights and the welfare of tens of millions of poor, illiterate Brazilians who have not shared in the country's economic progress.

**Measure of Change**

A measure of the change in the Brazilian church is its attitude toward the military. In 1964, when the armed forces seized government control, the church supported the coup. Today, the church is considered one of the government's most critical and powerful opponents and possibly the most militant in the hemisphere.

Since 1977 the Brazilian church (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)







## U.S. Supreme Court Upholds Ban On Funds for Welfare Abortions

WASHINGTON, June 30 (UPI) — The Supreme Court today voted 5-4 to uphold the congressional ban on federal financing of most welfare abortions, and said that states are required to finance the operation only when federal funds are available.

The majority said that Congress' funding restrictions — called the Hyde Amendment for its sponsor, Rep. Henry Hyde, R-Ill. — do not violate the First Amendment or Fifth Amendment.

### Supreme Court Tells U.S. to Pay \$105 Million for Sioux Lands

WASHINGTON, June 30 (UPI) — The Supreme Court today upheld a record \$105-million award to the Sioux nation for the government's taking of the gold-rich Black Hills of South Dakota.

## Miller Takes Hard Stand Against Tax Cut in 1980

By Carole Shifrin

WASHINGTON, June 30 (UPI) — Treasury Secretary William Miller, warning that hasty action "for political reasons" could threaten the nation's economic progress, yesterday took a hard stand against a tax cut of any kind this year.

Speaking in a television interview, Mr. Miller said that President Carter was prepared to consider "a carefully designed and carefully constructed tax cut done at the right time," but that the right time was next year, "outside the heat of the election campaign."

Mr. Miller's comments followed a flurry of activity on Capitol Hill that the White House fears might lead to passage of a pre-election tax-cut bill.

After Ronald Reagan, a Republican presidential candidate, formally offered last week for a \$36-billion tax cut, Senate Democrats deserted President Carter's stand on fiscal restraint and promised to unveil a tax-cut package of their own by Sept. 3.

Hoping to regain some control over the new tax-cut drive and to keep worried Democrats from supporting tax reductions just to wrest the tax-cut issue from Republicans in an election year, the White House agreed to work jointly with House and Senate Democrats to develop a partywide strategy before mid-July.

The Carter administration has long contemplated a tax cut, Mr. Miller said, but not until after 1980.

The administration wants a tax-cut program tailored to meet specific objectives for revitalizing the U.S. economy, Mr. Miller said, "but it should not be done for political reasons. It should not be done to mislead the American people and to try to buy their votes with election-year gimmicks."

Mr. Miller agreed with Senate Democrats who called Mr. Reagan's proposal for a 10-percent "fast-track" board tax cut irresponsible and inflationary.

He said the fall of interest rates and the inflation rate since March, Mr. Miller said, "We must not lose sight of the fact that we are not through some basty, hip-hop."

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dom of choice recognized in [a prior court ruling].

In a second 5-4 vote, the court said that states are not obligated to pay for medically necessary abortions for which federal reimbursement is not available.

Justice William Brennan wrote for the dissenters that "the state's interest in protecting the potential life of the fetus cannot justify the exclusion of financially and medically needy women from the benefits to which they would otherwise be entitled solely because the treatment that a doctor has concluded is medically necessary involves an abortion."

Justice Brennan said that the court had departed from its 1973 ruling that a woman's constitutional right to privacy protects her right to an abortion.

"The Hyde Amendment's denial of public funds for medically necessary abortions plainly intrudes upon this constitutionally protected decision," he wrote. "For both by design and in effect it serves to coerce indigent pregnant women to bear children that they would otherwise elect not to have."

Undeniable Fact

Also dissenting were Justices Thurgood Marshall, Harry Blackmun and John Paul Stevens. Justice Marshall said that the court's opinion "studiously avoids recognizing the undeniable fact that for women eligible for Medicaid — poor women — denial of a Medicaid-funded abortion is equivalent to denial of legal abortion."

"One category of medically necessary expenditures has been singled out for exclusion... The consequence is a devastating impact on the lives and health of poor women."

Justice Blackmun wrote separately to say that "there is 'condescension' in the court's holding that 'she may go elsewhere for her abortion'; this is 'disrespectful and alarming'."

Justice Stevens also delivered a separate dissent, noting: "It cannot be denied that the harm inflicted upon women in the excluded class is grievous."

But the majority opinion said that the Hyde Amendment "places no governmental obstacle in the path of a woman who chooses to terminate her pregnancy, but rather, by means of unequal subsidization of abortion and other medical services, encourages alternative activity deemed in the public interest."

Entitlement to Funds

Although the Constitution protects citizens against unwarranted governmental interference, Justice Stewart wrote, "it does not confer an entitlement to such funds as may be necessary to realize all the advantages of that freedom."

"To hold otherwise would mark a drastic change in our understanding of the Constitution," he wrote.

Today's ruling settled four years of controversy over Congress' authority to ban free abortions for poor women.

As it now stands, the Hyde Amendment allows such financing only to save the woman's life or in cases of pregnancy from rape or incest that are properly reported to authorities.

The dispute arose in 1976 when Congress limited the availability of federal funds for medically necessary abortions. Every year since then, Congress has passed a version of the Hyde Amendment.

During those four years, the number of Medicaid-financed abortions had dropped from about 300,000 per year to fewer than 2,000, according to pro-abortion groups.

Noting that Republicans voted against the bill by 125-9, Rep. Dingell said, "This tells me there was an attempt by some to embarrass the president."

Two leading opponents — Rep. Morris Udall, D-Ariz., and Rep. Timothy Wirth, D-Colo. — told Rep. Dingell they would like to try to work out another bill in conference.

Rep. Udall, who had advocated some sort of fast-track energy mechanism, and Rep. Wirth said they could support a speedup of regulatory procedures for energy projects but that they object to waiving laws that protect air and water quality and Western water supplies.

Impressions of Roman-Era Coins Said to Back Turin Shroud Theory

CHICAGO, June 30 (AP) — A Loyola University researcher says that he has new evidence — the apparent impression of ancient coins — to support a claim that the Shroud of Turin was the burial cloth of Jesus Christ.

The Rev. Francis Filas, in a copyrighted pamphlet released today, said that several tiny marks on the shroud have been almost positively identified as the impressions of a coin minted while Pontius Pilate was the Roman governor of Palestine, around A.D. 30. Biblical scholars believe that Christ was crucified at about that time after being sentenced by Pilate.

The shroud is an ancient burial cloth that has been kept in a cathedral in Turin since 1578. The cloth bears the sepia-colored outline of a man, and what appear to be blood stains near the figure's head, side, hands and feet.

According to the Rev. Filas, photographic negatives of the shroud show marks resembling a small staff and four Greek letters over the figure's right eye. Coin experts say that the staff, called a lituus, appears only on coins minted during Pilate's time as governor.

With the help of a coin dealer, the Rev. Filas matched the markings on the shroud with a type of coin minted only between A.D. 30 and A.D. 32. In addition, he said, a curved outline near the markings matches the clipped edge of an almost identical coin from the reign of Pilate.



HOTEL VACANCY — The Baker Hotel, a Dallas landmark, crumbles after demolition teams set explosives to make room for high rise. At right only rubble remains.

## 52 Dead in U.S. Southwest Heat Wave

DALLAS, June 30 (UPI) — When the medical examiner arrived, he found the bodies of 72-year-old David Michaelson and his 86-year-old sister, Sadie, on the floor of their home.

The temperature inside the house, where the air-conditioning unit had been broken for weeks, was 110 degrees.

Since the record-breaking Dallas heat wave set in last Tuesday, the county medical examiner has investigated 29 deaths suspected of being related to the temperature.

So far, five have been directly attributed to the heat. It is presumed to be a contributing factor in many others.

"In most of them, we can't confirm heat as being the cause, and we can't rule it out," said Vanessa Ernst, an investigator for the county medical examiner.

A six-mile-thick high-pressure system that has settled over north-central Texas is blamed for the heat wave that is blanketing most of the Southwest and giving Dallas its hottest weather on record. Temperatures reached a record 113 degrees Thursday and Friday and dropped

to 112 Saturday. Yesterday's high temperature was 108.

[United Press International reported today that the heat wave is blamed for at least 52 deaths throughout the Southwest and for heavy losses to farmers. It also has worsened fires that have destroyed tens of thousands of acres of timber and brush.]

The heat has been so intense that it has belied some common assumptions about hot weather. Attendance at city parks and pools is lower than usual because most people would rather sit at home oast to their air conditioners. Even beer sales are down because nobody wants to go outdoors.

On the other hand, energy consumption has reached record highs, and so have both sales and thefts of air-conditioning units. Streets are buckling and glass dealers have been in a frenzy answering calls from people whose automobile windows have shattered.

Some Flea

An EPA representative said however that he was certain some radiation, in very minute quantities not affecting public health, would be detected where all samples are analyzed and the information is collated.

Two ventings Saturday had purged 270 curies of radioactive gas from the containment vessel — a tiny amount, considering that several million curies were inadvertently released at the time of the accident.

Some residents have left their homes in the area in fear that the radioactive krypton-85, which has a half-life of more than 10 years, will harm either themselves or members of their families. It was apparent that some homes in the vicinity of the plant were vacant when full-scale venting started, but it was difficult to determine the dimension of voluntary evacuation. "From discussions with community leaders, we feel that those who have left are on the order of tens rather than thousands," Mr. Hendrie said.

The venting of the krypton, which is a gaseous by-product of the chain reaction in the uranium fuel elements that produce heat, has been mired in controversy since it was first proposed a year ago. Other means were available for disposing of the gas, such as freezing it, but they were discarded as being either too time-consuming or too expensive or both.

Protest groups that had bitterly opposed the venting when the idea was first put forward were conspicuous by their quiet yesterday. There appeared to be more signs, placards and bumper stickers in favor of nuclear power than against it.

As with any mishap involving radioactive materials, dealing with the gases is the first order of priority for cleanup crews because the gases are extremely dangerous. The venting was through a 160-foot chimney specially built for the operation.

U.S. Air Wing Reportedly Fails Readiness Test

WASHINGTON, June 30 (UPI) — The Air Force's First Tactical Fighter Wing has failed a test of combat readiness involving a simulated rapid deployment to the Middle East, the Washington Star reported yesterday.

The unit, based at Langley Air Force Base in Virginia and the first to go into action during both world wars, had only 23 of its 66 F-15 fighters capable of a mission, the newspaper said. A spokesman said yesterday that the Air Force was not prepared to comment immediately on the report.

The newspaper said that later in the mobilization test, which began on June 7, 14 more fighters were readied, but by the time they were functioning the deadline had passed for a simulated rapid deployment to the Middle East.

Air Force inspectors told the newspaper that the wing's performance was so bad during the five-day readiness test that the operation collapsed in confusion and the inspectors gave up after the second day.

### Timmons Joins Campaign

## Reagan Selects Lobbyist As Top Political Adviser

By Adam Clymer

WASHINGTON, June 30 (UPI) — Ronald Reagan filled a key position in his campaign hierarchy yesterday, getting a prominent Washington lobbyist, William Timmons, to take the chief political post.

Mr. Timmons yesterday told William Casey, the campaign director, that he would take the job of deputy director for campaign operations, a position that would oversee the political and political decisions of the campaign.

While other deputies to Mr. Casey, such as Lyn Nofziger, the director of communications, would not be under Mr. Timmons, a source said, he would be in charge of grassroots politics, of citizens' operations and of scheduling for the presidential and vice presidential candidates. He is expected to name subordinates in those areas within 10 days.

Mr. Timmons, 49, is a specialist at managing conventions for a candidate, a role he also filled for Richard Nixon in 1968. He joined Mr. Nixon's White House staff the next year, and took over its congressional liaison operation in 1970, a post he stayed with during the first five months of Mr. Ford's administration.

He left the government at the end of 1974 to form a lobbying company.

Mr. Timmons, already at work managing Republican National Convention for the Reagan camp, as he also did for President Ford in 1976, is expected to provide strategic political leadership of a sort many Republicans, inside and outside of the campaign, have felt it lacked since John Sears was fired on Feb. 24, Mr. Casey has managed the campaign since then, coping efficiently with financial problems, but has acknowledged the need for a day-to-day top political operative.

Mr. Sears said yesterday of Mr. Timmons: "He'll be good. He's a very talented fellow. The question is how much control he'll really have."

Brook's Confidence

Bill Brock, the Republican national chairman for whom Mr. Timmons worked while Mr. Brock was in Congress, said, "I think he will add a great deal. He is one of the most respected people in politics in either party."

Mr. Timmons has been very high on Mr. Reagan's list for this post for more than a month, but had insisted until recently he did not want to make the financial sacrifice involved in leaving his lobbying firm, Timmons and Co.

The firm has only a few clients, all top-level such as the Business Roundtable and the H.J. Heinz Co. "We've got as much business as we want or can handle," he said last week.

One key reservation on Mr. Timmons's part, informed sources said, was removed when Mr. Reagan do-

Polish Ex-Aide Jailed For Spying for West

WARSAW, June 30 (Reuters) — A former senior Polish civil servant was jailed for 25 years today for spying for an unidentified NATO state, the Polish news agency reported.

A military tribunal found that Leszek Chrost, 47, a former deputy head of department in the Ministry of Heavy and Agricultural Machinery, had made contact with a foreign intelligence service during a trip abroad and then continued spying, according to the agency.

Belgian Minister Resigns

BRUSSELS, June 30 (UPI) — Finance Minister Robert Heurion resigned for health reasons yesterday, a spokesman for King Baudouin said today. Paul Hatry, 51, a former managing director of the Belgian Petroleum Federation, is to replace him.

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## Those False Nuclear Alarms

... for want of a nail the shoe was lost; for want of a shoe the horse was lost; for want of a horse ... the kingdom ...

The false alarms that twice in three days last month led the Strategic Air Command to perceive a Soviet nuclear attack are attributed to a malfunction in a dime-sized electronic circuit worth 46 cents. That disclosure is supposed to reassure the world that the trouble can be repaired, at a price we can still afford, and that a "minor modification" a few weeks hence will improve our "error detection and correction capabilities."

The Pentagon may be satisfied, but no one else should be. That malfunctioning gizmo belongs to a shoe worn by a horse that guards all life as we know it. The scheduled Senate inquiry is essential, and it should not be confined to gadgets. The role of that gadget in nuclear strategy justifies the broadest possible alarm.

In the few minutes before the Strategic Air Command recognized the malfunctions, it prepared 100 B-52 bombers to fly toward Soviet targets with nuclear weapons. President Carter's flying command post was also alerted for take-off and preliminary alerts must have been flashed to U.S. missile stations. There are, of course, any number of "fail-safe" procedures that would have aborted the "counterattack" until the president decided war had actually begun. If the world is ever blown up by mistake it will not be only because of a trivial mechanical failure. It will be because men are recklessly shortening the time they should have to decide it.

More and more, Soviet and U.S. strategists now talk about shooting sooner rather than later. Until recently, they thought they had hours, even days, in which to absorb a nuclear attack without losing the power to retaliate — long enough to learn whether they'd been hit, with what, by whom. Now, they foresee a time when they will have only minutes to decide. They talk of a "launch-on-warning" strategy, which means, strike when that 46-cent circuit begins to quiver.

The reason for the jumpiness is fear of a surprise attack that could theoretically destroy most U.S. land missiles in their underground shelters. That is why the United States now wants to build a mobile MX missile that could be hidden from such attack. But until it exists, Defense Secretary Brown has said, he wants Moscow to think U.S. missiles might be launched whenever radar warns of a Soviet strike.

When the MX is finally in place in 1989, Americans presumably will again have time to reflect before launch. But the MX is being designed to threaten Soviet land missiles with a knockout punch. So Soviet commentators have said that they too have to consider "launch-on-warning" — making Americans dependent on some 46-kopek gadget.

What is failing here is not gadgetry but sanity, and in particular the once-prized U.S. objective of "crisis stability." That stability has been pursued in two ways: first, by a diversity of invulnerable weapons — underground, under the sea and aboard aircraft — able to survive attack and to be available for retaliation; second, by verifiable SALT treaties that slow down missile building and thus provide ample notice of any effort to acquire a surprise-attack force.

But weak and confused presidents and Congresses have delayed the SALT-2 treaty for nearly five years. Meanwhile, the Russians have used a U.S. invention — multiple warheads — to build ever more formidable weapons that create the theoretical threat to U.S. land missiles. Hence the excessive MX response, to which the Russians will respond in time.

The alarm bells will never be perfect. Real insurance against catastrophe-by-mistake requires arms control and weapons that can survive surprise attack without threatening it. It is the United States that has foolishly disrupted the arms control process. The dangerous circuitry is in our minds.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Democrats' Revival in Italy

In the mixed bag of news that President Carter brought home from Europe, there was a note of cheer from Rome. Italy's new coalition seems to have a good chance of ending the lengthy crisis in Italian politics. Results in regional elections last month imply the first break in the political deadlock that has plagued that country since 1974.

It took only small shifts in regional voting patterns to effect a big change nationally. The center-left alliance of Christian Democrats and Socialists, which ruled Italy for a decade until 1974 and returned shakily to power two months ago, has been strengthened. And the seven-year drive for participation in a broad coalition by the West's most powerful Communist Party — a drive that once brought it to the brink of power — has been further weakened.

The principal actor in this turnaround has been the Socialist leader, Bettino Craxi, who battled his left wing furiously to bring Italy's third party back into government — after its six-year absence had resulted in a succession of minority Christian Democratic governments and major advances by the Communists. That trend was slowed in last year's parliamentary election. But not until the

small Socialist Party and the splinter Republican Party returned, did Italy again see a cabinet with a parliamentary majority. The voters have rewarded that transaction.

The Socialists, with almost 13 percent, won their highest tally since 1963. The election also strengthened the new and more vigorously anti-Communist leaders of the Christian Democrats.

For the Communists, who surged to over 33 percent of the vote in 1975, the regional election continued a two-year record of small, but important, decline; once 2 points behind the Christian Democrats, the Communists now trail by more than 5 points. And the three government parties together won 53 percent, providing a fresh mandate for the center-left coalition.

Italy's troubles are not over. The Communists are still formidable. The Christian Democratic prime minister, Francesco Cossiga, still faces embarrassing allegations that he helped a young terrorist avoid arrest. Craxi's personal ambitions may strain the government coalition. Economic problems abound. But the election indicates that Italy can again aspire to vigorous government without Communist help.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Designer Genes

Dr. William Shockley broke away recently from his duties as one of the principal depositors at the Escondido, Calif., sperm bank to grant an interview to Playboy magazine. Do not be concerned: the Nobel-prize-winning Dr. Shockley did not confess to lust in his heart. But he did acknowledge deep "regret in the transcripts."

The transcripts that so affected Dr. Shockley were those of his children by his first marriage. Dr. Shockley's partner in that union and the mother of the children whose transcripts disappointed the doctor may qualify as one of the three or four really unlucky people of the 20th century. Here is what the first Mrs. Shockley's former spouse has to say about her and their children: "My first wife — their mother — had not as high an academic achievement as I had." But wait, there's more to explain the college performances of their offspring, which obviously count the most to Poppy Shockley: "In terms of my own capacities [my children] represent a very significant regression."

Dr. Shockley undoubtedly could have saved himself. The first Mrs. Shockley, the little Shockleys, to say nothing of the readers of Playboy, an awful lot of grief if he had only

bad the good sense to spend a few minutes before the publishing of the banns with G. Gordon Liddy, of Watergate fame.

Mr. Liddy, like Dr. Shockley, only an amateur geneticist, wrote recently for all of us about his own mate-selection system: "Although one of the reasons I chose Frances to be the mother of my children was her size and strength, which should have enabled her to bear half a dozen high-performance children. I certainly hadn't intended to risk damage by pushing her to design-limit."

In addition to the clinical detachment that has characterized Mr. Liddy's professional activities as well, he cared enough about his fiancée's suitability for maternity to have run upon her an FBI check. Maybe all of this could have saved Dr. Shockley from the heartbreak of mediocre report cards, the embarrassment of having, as one of his three children, a college dropout.

It is encouraging, of course, that Dr. Shockley is a person of such "growth" and "honesty" that he can speak about these tragic disappointments in his life with the intelligence to which we have all by now become accustomed.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

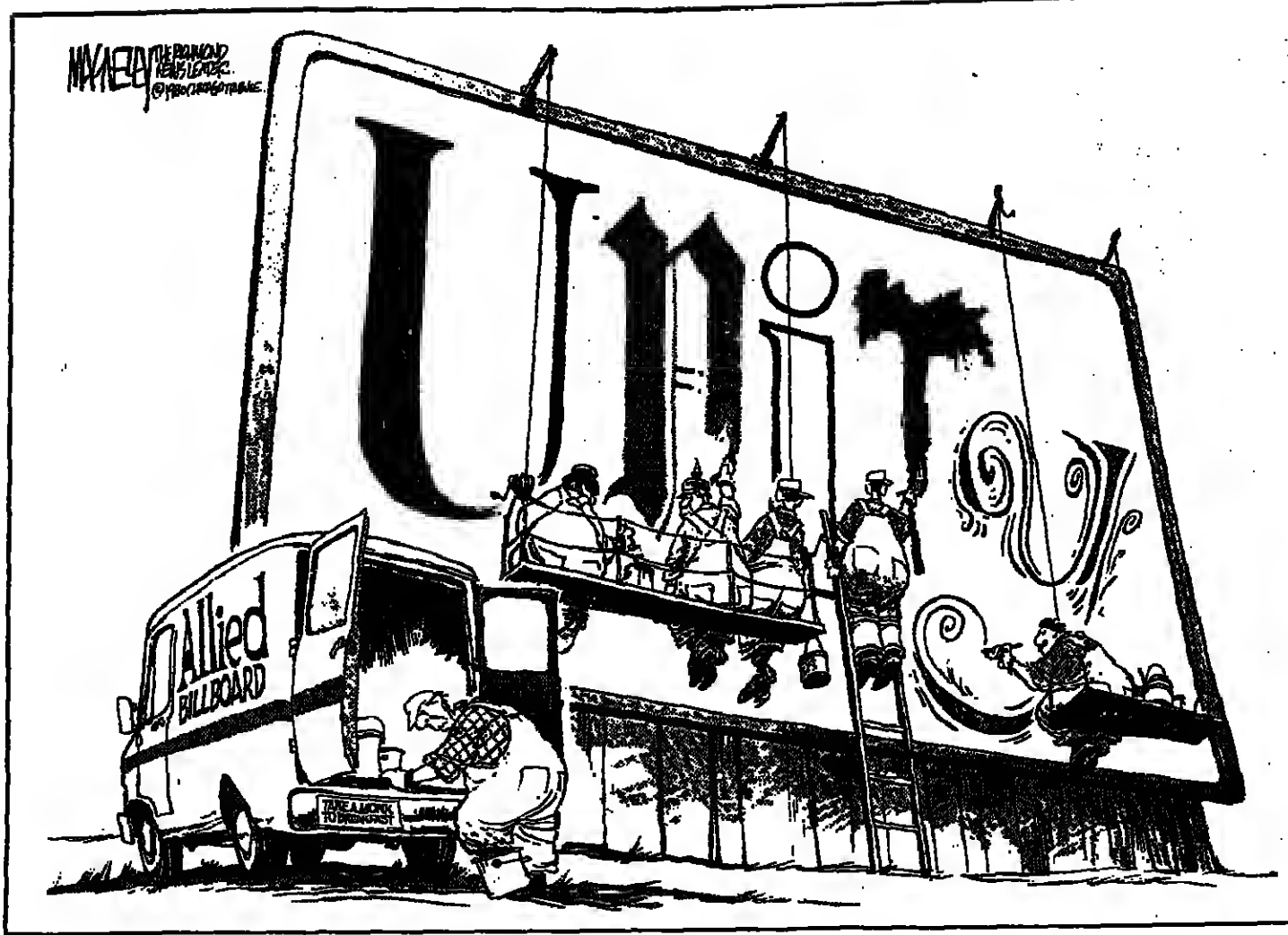
July 1, 1905

ODESSA, Russia — The naval mutiny has collapsed. Firing ceased soon after the arrival of Admiral Kruger's squadron, which reached Odessa at noon. The Kriaz Potemkin surrendered immediately, without firing a shot. The Black Sea squadron, consisting of five battleships and cruisers and about 10 torpedo boats and destroyers, took up a position which left the Potemkin almost entirely surrounded. The rebel battleship was either to surrender or to be captured and sunk. All was quiet during the night in Odessa and there was no shooting. Today the cathedral square is an armed camp. The rioters seem to be cowed.

### Fifty Years Ago

July 1, 1930

BERLIN — With the final curtain rung down over the occupation of the Rhineland, President von Hindenburg today issued a manifesto to the German people declaring: "Patriotism, patience and sacrifice have regained freedom for the territory occupied by foreign troops since the unhappy end of the war." General Guillaumat, commander-in-chief of the French army of occupation, with a handful of staff officers, was the last to leave Mainz, just after noon today. Later, 300 German police entered Mainz from Frankfurt and assumed police powers, which for the last 12 years have been in French hands. Gustav Stresemann, former foreign minister, is the national hero.



## On Vietnam's Timing of Thai Incursion

By Nayan Chanda

HONG KONG — The brief Vietnamese incursion into Thailand last week signaled the departure from traditional patterns of warfare in Indochina. For decades adversaries in Indochina have taken to the field to fight their major battles only after the monsoon clouds have drained themselves and a relentless sun has baked the ground allowing for free movement. Despite the fact that most analysts had concluded that the danger of a Vietnamese action along the Thai border was remote and that the initiative had passed to the mobile Khmer Rouge foot soldiers, last week the Vietnamese attacked two villages straddling the Thai-Cambodian border.

Although in the wrong season, the Vietnamese attack was not a total surprise. Since June 12, when the Thai government had announced the plan to begin "voluntary repatriation" of Cambodian refugees, there have been many warnings from Phnom Penh and Hanoi that such a move would be "crushed."

### Refugees

Thailand has always insisted that Cambodian refugees could not remain in Thailand indefinitely. Under UN auspices, Bangkok has begun to "repatriate" those Cambodians who are willing to voluntarily return. Most of the Cambodians who want to go back come from a single refugee camp, Sa Kaeo, which is largely composed of Khmer Rouge supporters and their families.

Six days after the repatriation move was begun involving transfer of some 7,000 Cambodians — 6,000 of whom came from the Sa Kaeo refugee camp — the Vietnamese launched their attack. During two days of fighting on a narrow stretch along the border the Vietnamese reportedly suffered a heavy toll due to Thai aircraft and artillery bombardment but the message was delivered. The repatriation move has virtually come to halt.

With intelligence reports indicating movement of large contingents of Vietnamese troops toward other points along the Thai border where Khmer Rouge have set up their bases, analysts are waiting to see if a Vietnamese drive again sends the Pol Pot supporters scurrying back to Thailand. For almost 10 months, observers in Bangkok have awaited a Vietnamese offensive to clear the Khmer Rouge strongholds along the border and have had to find explanations for curious Vietnamese nonaction. The question currently being asked is: Why are they doing it now?

Apart from the fact that the present rain-soaked terrain is inconvenient for a major military push, politically the timing of the Vietnamese action appears inopportune. The Vietnamese attack came two days before the foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations met in Kuala Lumpur in the presence of Secretary of State Edmund S. Muskie and other Western leaders, and only helped to unite the ASEAN in a strong condemnation of Hanoi.

### Not Pure Chance

The answer may be that for once the timing of the Vietnamese military action was decided by others. It is not pure chance that the Thais initiated the repatriation program barely a week before the ASEAN meeting when the Vietnamese were expected to be on their best behavior. At a time when famine is looming over Cambodia, repatriation of Cambodian refugees may not be a good idea, but strengthening the Khmer Rouge by returning thousands of supporters who have been well-fed and rested in a UN camp certainly makes sense. Thanks to international food assistance to the refugees and the Chinese arms supply, the Khmer Rouge are now in better shape and reportedly ready to launch hit-and-run attacks on Vietnamese forces stationed in Cambodia. Increases in their ranks at this time is obviously welcome.

In February, when the idea of the repatriation was first mooted by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, the Khmer Rouge condemned it as "inhuman." But recently the Khmer Rouge fighters were seen welcoming returning refugees at their border base.

What is good for the Khmer Rouge cannot obviously be good

for the Vietnamese or their proteges in Phnom Penh. In recent weeks, Hanoi and Phnom Penh have condemned repatriation as the "most dangerous and perfidious maneuver" and asked Bangkok how it would react if armed opponents were sent into their country. Most military analysts agree that the Vietnamese incursion last week was just "a political statement" and a warning against continuation of repatriation. Had the Vietnamese waited until the end of the ASEAN meeting on Saturday it might have been too late, one observer argued. It remains to be seen whether the Vietnamese will now attempt to hit the Khmer Rouge camps where some 6,000 supporters have returned.

### Bargaining Card

Military considerations apart, one important factor behind the Vietnamese incursion appears to have been their fear that to allow unilateral Thai repatriation would further erode the political authority of their client regime in Phnom Penh.

In the past, the Vietnamese and the Heng Samrin regime, in order

not to provoke international criticism, have not made an attempt to stop Cambodian refugees from going to Thailand.

Another calculation appears to have been the eventual use of the "refugee card" to bargain with Thailand. Presence of over 150,000 Cambodian refugees in Thailand would certainly be a problem: it was calculated that would force Bangkok to negotiate with the regime in power in Phnom Penh. In fact, the Heng Samrin regime has made several proposals — the most recent last month — to hold talks with Bangkok "at any level" to discuss bilateral problems and the border situation. Phnom Penh hoped that such talks would be an opening wedge to get Thai recognition of the regime. It is exactly for this that reason Bangkok has refused any negotiations.

Instead, the Thais launched their repatriation move. "If the Vietnamese were hoping to play the refugee card," said an ASEAN diplomat, "the Thais showed they can play it too." Hanoi must have calculated that it cannot simply allow the precedent to be set that any number of refugees could be sent back to

Cambodia without consultation with the Phnom Penh government. To do so would deprive them of the leverage that the presence of refugees in Thailand offer.

### Motives

Whatever the motives behind the Vietnamese move, the Vietnamese incursion has given ammunition to their bitterest critics in ASEAN, such as Singapore and Thailand, and has weakened the hands of the moderates like Indonesia and Malaysia, who have been urging negotiation and compromise with Vietnam. The Vietnamese action also appears to have given a boost to the ousted Khmer Rouge government's claims to be represented in the forthcoming UN General Assembly meeting in September.

In all, Thailand seems to have won only a battle but the militarily more powerful and determined Vietnamese might yet win the war in Cambodia.

The writer is the Indochina editor of the Far Eastern Economic Review published in Hong Kong. The article was written for the Los Angeles Times.

## NATO's Aegean Headache

By Andrew Borowiec

ANKARA — When the NATO ministerial council ended its annual spring meeting last week, it became eminently clear that a major strategic adjustment was needed.

Such an adjustment is being forced upon the Atlantic Alliance by the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan, the Islamic turmoil in Iran and the threat against the vital Gulf oil routes.

The often ignored southeastern flank is now looming as one of the key elements in NATO's thin line of defenses. The Alliance is yet to find the means to cope with the added burden of an expanded "outer perimeter" which includes much of southwestern Asia.

NATO's Secretary General Joseph Luns minced no words when he described the situation. The Western world, he said, "must have a strategic perception that it is not confined narrowly to the region of the North Atlantic Treaty. Both Afghanistan and Iran, even though outside the geographical boundaries of NATO, are still nonetheless very much Alliance business."

This, basically, was the essence of the spring meeting, significantly held in the capital of Turkey, the main guardian of the southeastern flank. The verbiage communique, the call on the Soviet Union to withdraw from Afghanistan and the formal assurances of unity were hardly more than routine.

When the foreign ministers left Ankara, the problem of the southeastern flank was basically left unsolved. The main hope for its strengthening lies in the good will of NATO allies to help Turkey modernize its armed forces and in the success of Greek-Turkish negotiations that could pave the way to Greece's re-entry into the NATO military structure.

Greece withdrew its forces after the Turkish military intervention in Cyprus in the summer of 1974. Negotiations between the two Cypriot communities, Greek and Turkish, are stymied and Turkey maintains an expeditionary force of 26,000 men on the island. Officially, the troops are in Cyprus to protect the Turkish advantage in the area.

The West is no longer putting pressure on Turkey to evacuate Cyprus. The reasons are twofold: The West is becoming convinced that a separation of the two feuding ethnic groups on the island may not be such a bad thing. Secondly, Western diplomats have learned that any pressures on Turkey are usually counterproductive. To wit: The punitive U.S. arms embargo, lifted nearly two years ago, has left deep scars in Turkey and further weakened the already wobbly southeastern flank.

What the allies hope for is that Greece and Turkey can put the business of common defense ahead of their often parochial quarrels.

Cyprus, however, is hardly the only issue between the protagonists.

Much more important to the two countries — and NATO — is the situation in the Aegean Sea. If it is solved one day, Greece would return its forces to NATO, the southeastern flank would become a valid defense shield, a return to political sanity would be accomplished.

The Aegean Sea is sprinkled with myriad Greek islands, some of them only a mile or two off the western coast of Turkey. It is a tourist paradise of blue sky, blue sea and pastel-colored houses lining picturesque harbors.

But guns are constantly trained on the Aegean, with an estimated two Greek divisions deployed on the Dodecanese Islands and a special Turkish "Aegean Command" staging periodic exercises in the area.

As far as NATO is concerned, the problem is how to reconcile the conflicting views of the two nations about the command and operational control responsibility in the Aegean area. Two successive NATO supreme commanders, Alexander Haig and Bernard Rogers, have come up with compromise proposals which were duly rejected.

Greece controls 42 per cent of Aegean sea and airspace space, Turkey 8 per cent and the rest is "international."

The Greeks want to return to NATO's military alignment provided they have the same prerogatives in the Aegean as before. But Turkey insists on new expanded responsibilities. In practical terms, the Turks are demanding an operational control roughly in the middle of

the Aegean — something the Greeks regard as setting a precedent for possible Turkish claims to some of the islands.

The latest NATO plan suggested that the defense of the international airspace be left to the air force which spots the enemy aircraft. Naval command in the Aegean, under the plan, would go to the head of the largest NATO fleet in the area at any time. A 60-mile wide zone would be established over the sensitive eastern Aegean, including some Greek islands and part of the Turkish coastline. The two countries would cooperate in that zone.

The plan was rejected by Greece even before it was made public — sparing Turkey the need for another negative gesture. In principle, the Turks want to see Greece back in the NATO military structure — but are blocking its re-entry until the problem of the Aegean is solved.

The Ankara spring meeting could do little more than express the hope that Greece and Turkey "would pursue their joint efforts for a peaceful solution to the differences between the two countries."

The burden of southeastern defense today rests on Turkey's vast, cumbersome and antiquated military establishment. The army is basically a World-War-II force with obsolete tactical units and Korean War vintage tanks lacking spare parts. The navy consists mainly of U.S. and British hand-me-downs, many of them, according to Western military observers, "a couple of years past the scrap-heap stage."

The air force of nearly 400 combat planes is reasonably modern, but it too suffers from lack of funds and spare parts — a residue of the U.S. arms embargo.

The Turks — or more specifically the present conservative government of Suleyman Demirel — say they are willing to fulfill their NATO obligations if the allies help. The allies are helping — the United States, West Germany, even Canada. But in view of the new responsibilities facing the southeastern flank, the Turks feel that a completely different look should be taken at the defense of this part of the world — before it is too late.

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## As Reagan Views the Presidency

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — During a recent interview with reporters and editors of The Washington Post, Ronald Reagan said some things rather startling.

He was talking about his prospective opponent, Jimmy Carter, as he observed that in 1976, Carter "ran as an outsider [and] as one who would come in with no ties to the establishment in Washington."

"If you go back and review it," Reagan said, "I could have been pained on the things he said, with pleasure."

Remembering that Carter promised in that campaign to be "the budget, clean up the code, cut bureaucratic waste and simplify the structure of government — among other things —" perhaps not all that surprising, Reagan should embrace the discarded rhetoric of his Democratic foe.

### Limited

But the comments underlined an important fact: Reagan, like Carter before him, is a former governor whose experience in the ways of Washington is very limited. Carter has failed as president — Reagan maintains — then what there in Reagan's understanding of the office that makes more likely to succeed?

According to Reagan, Carter failed because he never tried. "I haven't seen any indication that he ever tried to do the things that I promised he would do in the campaign," Reagan told reporters.

But that explanation is too simple, by a long shot. Carter worked his head off, putting longer hours at his White House desk than Reagan ever was going to do in his eight years as governor. Carter's problem is not lack of effort, but a lack of understanding how to grasp the levers of power and a serious underestimation of the forces of resistance to presidential initiative that are embedded deeply in the bureaucracy, Congress and the interest groups.

### Microcosm

Reagan told us those groups do not intimidate him, because he has seen their like before — in Sacramento, a city he assured us was "microcosm" of the national capital as California is a microcosm of the nation.

It was as if a movie reel had been rewound: Four years earlier, in similar setting, Carter had made the same argument about Atlanta and Washington.

When this point was put to Reagan, he replied that the analogy held in his case, but not in Carter's. Why? California is a large, diverse state, he said, with an economy larger than all but six nations in the world. Its governmental structure parallels that of the national government, with a strong executive branch and well-defined legislative branch, and dealing with professional bureaucracy and an independent judiciary.

### Second Stop

Foreign visitors, he reminded us, frequently made Sacramento the second stop on their national tour — right after Washington.

All true, but most of it could be said as well of Carter's Atlanta. Georgia has a rich, diverse political culture and economy, and Atlanta is a cosmopolitan city. Its politicians are skillful, too.

But, as Carter's aides would not concede, his approach to the Washington power struggle was, in many respects, provincial and ill-informed by greater sophistication. In one respect, yes, Reagan is marked to us that if a president is blocked from an important objective by the power structure in Washington, he "can," as Franklin Delano Roosevelt did, "let his ear to the people."

Risky Tactic. Carter, four years ago, spoke of such meetings of his "reflexes" "go over the heads of Congress," he said he had done with the Georgia legislature. But when he came to town, House Speaker Tip O'Neill persuaded him that was a risky move, even to talk about, and it is one that Carter has used with a regularity or success.

Reagan might be differently only because he is as gifted a politician and public speaker as Carter, limited in those skills.

But when it comes to the techniques for governmental infighting — for wrestling with Congress, the bureaucracy — what Reagan told us raised a great many questions about his approach to the presidency — and even a doubt. What worked for him in Sacramento might or might not work in Washington.

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Contradictory Technology Spawns Problems

U.S. Tunes In to High-Frequency Noise

By Richard Severo

NEW YORK, June 30 (NYT) — At least a million and a half residents of the New York metropolitan area are exposed every day to noise that is permanently damaging their hearing. They are among 20 million Americans; the government estimates are affected by the problem.

There is mounting scientific evidence that exposure to noise — especially unexpected, uncontrollable noise — is linked not only to loss of hearing, but also to high blood pressure, nervous disorders, learning disabilities, and perhaps even to heart disease.

Noise-injured people are the victims of a technology that has taken

two contradictory approaches to the problem.

Technology has produced a variety of mufflers, baffles, insulation and earplugs to lessen the effects of noise. It has also developed sound-deadening features for machines ranging from office typewriters to air compressors and has produced ways to reduce harmful exposure to noise generated by jet aircraft and subway trains.

But the same technology has promoted noise with extra-loud car horns, powerful portable radios and tape decks, amplifying equipment played everywhere from street fairs to apartment houses and restaurants that make motorcycles louder than trucks.

It has created sound tracks for motion pictures that some audi-

New U.S. Cancer Treatment

Doctors Use Microwaves

To Bombard Brain Tumor

By Susan Olkie

WASHINGTON, June 30 (WP) — A team of two University of Maryland researchers in the laboratory tried a daring experiment on a patient with a lethal brain tumor. They implanted an antenna in his brain and bombarded it with microwaves.

The patient — a 28-year-old European executive whose cancer had been treated by surgery, radiation and chemotherapy — is up and about, and the tumor has shrunk. The experiment, which was reported in the journal *Neurosurgery*, is the first time that microwaves have been used to treat a brain tumor.

"After months of worrying, it is a relief to be able to say that the tumor is gone," said Dr. Michael Salzman, the neurosurgeon who performed the operation.

Dr. Salzman said that the tumor, which was about the size of a tangerine, had been in the patient's brain for about a year. It had been growing slowly, but it was now causing serious problems. The patient had been having headaches, and his vision was blurring. He had also been having difficulty with his memory.

Dr. Salzman said that the tumor was located in a critical area of the brain. It was near the optic chiasm, which is the point where the optic nerves cross. It was also near the hypothalamus, which is the part of the brain that controls the body's internal organs.

Dr. Salzman said that the tumor was causing the patient's headaches and vision problems. It was also causing his memory problems. He said that the tumor was growing slowly, but it was now causing serious problems. The patient had been having headaches, and his vision was blurring. He had also been having difficulty with his memory.

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Obituaries

S. Ex-Envoy Waldemar John Gallman

WASHINGTON, June 30 (NYT) — Waldemar John Gallman, 81, a former U.S. ambassador to Poland, died Saturday at his home in Washington.

Mr. Gallman was born in 1898 in New York City. He served in the U.S. Army during World War I. He then worked for the U.S. State Department. He was ambassador to Poland from 1954 to 1958. He was also ambassador to the Soviet Union from 1961 to 1965.

Mr. Gallman was a member of the U.S. House of Representatives from 1969 to 1974. He was re-elected in 1972. He was a member of the U.S. Senate from 1975 to 1980. He was a member of the U.S. House of Representatives from 1981 to 1984.

Mr. Gallman was a member of the U.S. House of Representatives from 1985 to 1988. He was re-elected in 1986. He was a member of the U.S. Senate from 1989 to 1992. He was a member of the U.S. House of Representatives from 1993 to 1996.

Mr. Gallman was a member of the U.S. House of Representatives from 1997 to 2000. He was re-elected in 1998. He was a member of the U.S. Senate from 2001 to 2004. He was a member of the U.S. House of Representatives from 2005 to 2008.

Ulrich Henschke

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, June 30 (Reuters) — Ulrich Henschke, 68, a cancer expert, was killed yesterday when his light plane crashed into the wall of Ngorongoro Crater in northern Tanzania.

Mr. Henschke was a German-born naturalized U.S. citizen. He was a professor of history at the University of Texas. He was a member of the U.S. House of Representatives from 1985 to 1988. He was a member of the U.S. Senate from 1989 to 1992. He was a member of the U.S. House of Representatives from 1993 to 1996.

Mr. Henschke was a member of the U.S. House of Representatives from 1997 to 2000. He was re-elected in 1998. He was a member of the U.S. Senate from 2001 to 2004. He was a member of the U.S. House of Representatives from 2005 to 2008.

Mr. Henschke was a member of the U.S. House of Representatives from 2009 to 2012. He was re-elected in 2010. He was a member of the U.S. Senate from 2013 to 2016. He was a member of the U.S. House of Representatives from 2017 to 2020.

herans Celebrate

ISBURG, West Germany, June 30 (UPI) — Lutherans from the world gathered yesterday in this Bavarian city to celebrate the 450th anniversary of the Reformation, which began in 1517.

The celebration was held in the city of Isburg, which is located in the state of Bavaria. It was a day of religious and cultural activities. There were many people in attendance. The celebration was a success.

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Oscar Peterson at the piano: Pursuing it to the Nth degree.

Jazz  
The Piano of Peterson:  
Is Consistency a Virtue?

By Michael Zwerin

PARIS (IHT) — "You can hang my success on consistency," says Oscar Peterson. "When I decided to become a jazz pianist I set a certain level for myself, went for it, attained it, then went for the next one. When I step into something I usually pursue it to the Nth degree."

Peterson has reached the top with this philosophy, though it may also be his undoing.

Born in Montreal in 1925, he has been given the Medal of Service of the Order of Canada, as well as the Civic Medal of Toronto, where he now lives. Carleton University awarded him an honorary doctorate of laws. Honors continue to be bestowed upon him and he wins polls with automatic consistency — including the Playboy "Musicians' Musicians" award (10 times).

Peterson gave a solo concert last week in the Salle Pleyel, a Paris concert hall that only rarely schedules jazz concerts. Keith Jarrett played the same hall a few years ago. The two audiences were similar — older, more conservative than the average jazz audience, better off economically than jazz fans. Both Jarrett and Peterson, in their different styles, attract classical music listeners looking for the quiet 19th century romanticism they do not find in their own contemporary music. These are people who prefer their music recognizable, dignified, acoustic, as tuneful as possible, exciting but without the threat of a mess. Peterson fills the bill.

Norman Granz, founder of Jazz at the Philharmonic and Pablo Records, took Oscar Peterson under his wing many years ago, along with Count Basie and Ella Fitzgerald. Impresarios have been heard to complain that if they make a profit, Granz considers the price he charged for his artists to have been too low. Granz's clients fly the Concord, stay in good hotels. Peterson emerged from the elevator of the Lancaster looking like he had the world on a golden string.

He was wearing a heavy gold chain, a watch with a wide gold band. He carried himself straight, looking taller than his medium build. He has a sort of noble assurance that can turn an interview into an audience.

Peterson has been quoted in trade publications as believing that jazz is dying. What, then, about the enormous and ever growing collection of festivals every summer in Europe?

"How much of that is really jazz?" he answered. "It's all fine for whatever kind of music you want to call it — free fusion, whatever. But are they really jazz players? I see all kinds of new forms, but this is not the jazz that I knew. And I do not see enough younger players coming up in the true tradition. It's inevitable, jazz will die."

He speaks in a mellow, reasonable tone, with a smile, yet somehow you feel it would not be productive to cross him. The problem appears to be with his definition of jazz more than his condition.

Peterson is a force to be reckoned with on-stage. As he emerges from the wings and plants himself at the concert grand, he looks monumental. Confidence oozes. Expectations

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Music

Rostropovich in Florence

FLORENCE, June 30 (IHT) — As Florence's 43d Maggio Musicale draws to a close, the festival has been sponsoring a kind of homage to Mstislav Rostropovich. The popular artist has been heard in his most familiar role, as cellist in a solo recital; then as pianist, accompanying his wife, the soprano Galina Vishnevskaya, and currently as conductor, with a series of performances of "Eugene Onegin," the last operatic offering of the Maggio.

Again, in the Tchaikovsky opera, the star is very much Vishnevskaya, a long-admired interpreter of the difficult, elusive Tchaik. Though time may have robbed the voice of some of its sheen and added a harsh edge to the high notes, experience in compensation has deepened the singer's interpretation of this subtle heroine. In the great letter scene the artist was convincingly impulsive, romantic and brave, and in the final act her dignity and nobility were not a matter of dress or makeup; they came from within.

When Rostropovich published his recording of this opera a decade ago, it was not received with universal praise. Though the conductor's love of the work was evident, the reading did not seem fluent, coherent. Time has enriched his interpretation too, and now, while still richly romantic, Rostropovich's "Onegin" possesses a graceful naturalness. The Florence orchestra played well for him. The chorus — singing in Russian, like the rest of the cast — had some very effective moments (including their magical offstage contribution to the end of Act I), though the conductor did not always maintain perfect ensemble.

Nicola Gedda, as Lensky, could hardly convey the impression of youth, but he too made a virtue of experience, and his soft song second-act aria won deserved applause. Elena Zilbo, as a sweet Olga, and Raffaele Arié, as a sober, stately Grizina. In the title role, Leo Nucci was something of a cipher. He looked trim, even dapper, and he sang well, but left little impression.

The production — a beautiful visual frame — was first seen here five years ago, signed by Gian Carlo Menotti. Now the designer, Pier Luigi Samaritani, has reproduced that staging effectively. His sets and costumes are as beautiful as ever.

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Archaeology  
Ruins May Yield a Forgotten Pharaoh

By Earlean Tatro

ABU RAWASH, Egypt (NYT) — About 4,600 years ago Egypt was ruled by a pharaoh either so feared, so despised or so envied that his successors tried to obliterate all evidence of his existence.

The destruction was so methodical and thorough that the pharaoh's pyramid, which would have rivaled the three great pyramids at Giza, was reduced to rubble.

The shattered remains of this pyramid, built for the mysterious Pharaoh Radelef, have never been adequately excavated by archaeologists. The burial chamber and mummy of Radelef may lie beneath tons of debris on a windswept hill near the village of Abu Rawash, 15 miles west of Cairo and 5 miles north of the great pyramids of Radelef's father, Cheops, his half-brother Chephren and his nephew Menkaure.

What is so amazing about Abu Rawash is that such an effort at such destruction has been made nowhere else in Egypt, said Prof. Bernard Botmer, an archaeologist from New York who has been working in Egypt for more than three decades. "Every single block and piece of statuary was broken up. Hundreds of men must have worked a dozen years to break up the stone."



New York Times

sun, and honored the pharaohs as sun gods in life and in death.

"Radelef tried to outdo his father, but before completing his pyramid something happened and his memory got destroyed and members of his family got their names scratched out at the Giza necropolis," said Botmer, who is curator of Egyptian art at the Brooklyn Museum and a professor at the New York University Institute of Fine Arts.

Speculation

The fate of Radelef, whose name means "His stability is Ra," is not known. Although there is no evidence, Egyptologists have speculated that Radelef was a usurper who murdered Kawab, the legitimate heir of Cheops, and who was himself murdered eight years later by his half-brother and successor, Chephren.

Paintings and inscriptions at the Giza pyramids indicate that Radelef was a member of a junior branch of the royal family, which in the pharaonic custom was tangled in incest by marriages between fathers and daughters and brothers and sisters.

The destruction of Radelef's monument is unparalleled in Egyptian history. Pharaohs routinely plundered their predecessors' monuments for building stones, but the red granite casing of Radelef's pyramid, quarried at great expense 600 miles up the Nile, was smashed into bits too small to be used again.

Pit of Rubble

By proceeding cautiously through the rock debris and mounds of broken pottery from the ruins of a nearby 4th-century Christian

Health

The Monastery Massages of Thailand

By Debra Weiner

BANGKOK (IHT) — In Japan they use their thumbs, poking the flat tips against the body's pressure points.

Chinese masseurs tend towards the metaphysical. Illness results when the body's hot and cold currents become imbalanced, the yin and yang must be readjusted back to order.

At Wat Po, Bangkok's largest and oldest Buddhist monastery, however, the massage is based on the sensual. Less exotic perhaps than the "therapeutic exercise" procured at the many massage parlors and parlors here, Wat Po's nerve-pulling, joint-cracking version is, nonetheless, one of the undisputed wizardries of ancient Thai medicine.

"I'm addicted," the man in the undershirt mumbles as the masseuse, a large, five-month pregnant woman, grabs his foot hard on the sole, causing his strong-corded bottom to sink into the mat. While she cradles his client's legs and shows them over his head, the man continues, "I've been coming here once or twice a week for the past three years. Other places massage the stiffness away — but only until you stand up. Here they work seriously."

Certified by Health Ministry

Although several monasteries offer a massage service, Wat Po, or as it is officially known, Wat Phra Dhammicajedi, is the only one certified by Thailand's Ministry of Public Health. Since it was designated by King Rama III, in 1831, as Bangkok's first university — the 20-acre temple grounds are filled with murals and stone inscriptions illustrating such subjects as warfare, astrology, morality, literature and archaeology — Wat Po has housed Thailand's singular medical college.

Nearly 100 students attend the Saturday and Sunday morning classes. Some study herbal medicine or Chinese acupuncture. Most, however, learn therapeutic massage — how to treat ailments such as over-excitement, poor eyesight, gallbladder infections as well as provide a 90-minute general body massage.

The "outpatient clinic" is located in a small stone pavilion alongside the courtyard of the towering chedi, the spiraling stupa structures that shelter royal remains as well as relics of Buddha. Inside the pavilion, 10 thin-cushioned mats are lined up in a row on an elevated wooden platform. Overhead fans work to mitigate the heat; several gold-coated Buddhas (a few of which are headless) watch as the fully dressed clients, about 50 a day, stretch out.

The new mass, or therapeutic massage, begins with the client bending as he or she cracks them. He then proceeds to knead the front. At the stomach he digs in deep with his fist — "Because it's good for you" — and when he reaches the armpits pokes hard enough to cut off the blood supply to the extremities.

Next the sides are worked over, then the back, neck and finally the face and head. Totally relaxed, the patient is then sat upright and forcibly molded into various uncomfortable positions, often similar to postures of the small statues set in the courtyard.

In one maneuver the patient lies on his stomach with the masseur pulling his arms back, lifting him to the ground. A later exercise jerks the client onto the masseur's lap, stretching the entire body in a single move.

Four Elements

Where and when Thai massage began is still uncertain. Some trace it back to China. A more popular theory traces the beginning to the writings of Komarabha, an Indian who lived at the time of Buddha.

According to Komarabha's philosophy, the human body as well as material things consist of four elements: wind, water, fire and earth. Fewer results from too much fire in the system. Earth is responsible for muscular ailments. Wind, however, is the most frequent culprit. Too much wind causes indigestion; too little, faintness. Headaches result from wind blowing upward, pain in the legs from wind moving downward. Traditional Thai massage thus aims to redirect or even eliminate the wind by physically forcing it through the muscles, nerves and veins.

There is a saying, explained Sally Dean, an Englishwoman and one of the few Westerners enrolled in the massage class. "No pain, no result. That is why the body is forced with such gay abandon into

Health

The Monastery Massages of Thailand

these odd positions. The point is to stretch the muscles so they are no longer sticking to the bones."

That is why a masseur will employ his knees and elbows as well as the conventional palm. To stretch the hamstring, for example, noted Dean, who has also studied yoga in India and Buddhism in southern Thailand, the masseur should ram his foot against the inner thigh.

The standard Wat Po massage costs either 140 baht (about \$7) or 60 baht depending on whether one is a Westerner or Thai. For only 60 baht more, one can receive a traditional Thai-style mud pack — thick, yellow and when heated guaranteed to stimulate the blood.

Each masseur mixes his own pack, pounding together 10 ingredients — ginger, camphor, cinnamon, lemon grass, lime meal and dried herbs among them. Women during childbirth often apply similar packs to their abdomens. Different herb and root combinations are considered to alleviate other pains.

Both the massages and packs are usually received at Wat Po. For those who prefer to be relaxed at home, however, the monastery also provides a takeout service. Except for the rare case, such as the wealthy Italian who flew a Wat Po masseur to Rome, the extra charge is minimal. The service is always agreeable, and whether inside or beyond the monastic walls of Wat Po it is bound to be upright and decent.

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<b>LA MERE CATHERINE</b>	6, place du Tertre 406.32.69. Traditional cuisine. Wide choice of specialties. Terrace and garden.
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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued on Page 10)

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1990; 263: 1025-1026.



## Home Computers: A Few Revelations

By Peter J. Schuyten

NEW YORK (NYT) — After several weeks of visiting computer stores to investigate the bewildering array of different products on the market, I have taken the final step: to buy a computer. I have chosen the Apple II, the newest home technology and invested \$333.80 in my own personal computer, an Apple II, with a module.

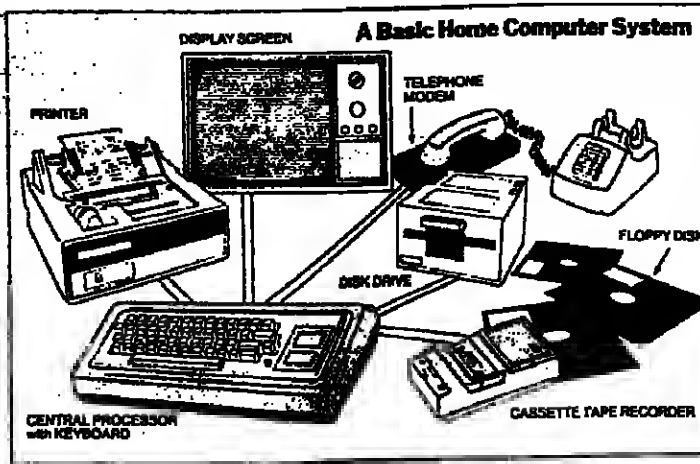
### Orders in May decline for U.S. machine tools

NEW YORK, June 30 (NYT) — Orders for machine tools in May fell 3 percent from the year-ago month. The biggest drop, 30 percent, came in metal-forming tools, widely used in the consumer goods industries. The order rate continued to remain high enough, however, to insure the industry's backlog by 1 year.

### COMPANY REPORTS

Profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Company	1980	1979
<b>Vanilla Motors</b>		
Revenue	\$19.50	\$19.50
Profit	31.3	1.20
<b>Kao Soap</b>		
Revenue	245,700	214,520
Profit	4,850	5,760
<b>Matsumita Electric Ind.</b>		
Revenue	947,490	806,020
Profit	35,120	30,840
<b>Best Germany</b>		
Revenue	16,760	13,280
Profit	408.0	252.87



A week — and \$500 — later I was ready to begin again, this time with a computer. I had a vision of the computer as a tool, a device that would help me with my work. I had a vision of the computer as a tool, a device that would help me with my work. I had a vision of the computer as a tool, a device that would help me with my work.

Hooking it up. My computer was relatively easy, taking no more than 20 minutes and a minimum of mechanical aptitude. But getting it to work with my home television set was another matter. I had elected to save some \$200 by not buying a separate television monitor to use as a display screen with my system.

Hooking it up. My computer was relatively easy, taking no more than 20 minutes and a minimum of mechanical aptitude. But getting it to work with my home television set was another matter. I had elected to save some \$200 by not buying a separate television monitor to use as a display screen with my system.

To the uninitiated, a problem with a personal computer can be particularly frustrating since it is not immediately apparent whether the problem is you or the computer. After numerous adjustments to my set, telephone calls to friends who own these machines, and finally a visit to the computer store, where the modulator was tested on another set, it became glaringly clear that it was my receiver, and not the modulator, that was the offending member.

It was time, therefore, to make another investment. A Color Monitor. Since a color monitor, which cannot pull in over-the-air television signals, costs nearly as much as a television receiver, which can, I decided to buy another receiver.

Still other programs — actually computer videogames — kept me occupied knocking bricks out of a wall, driving a race car at Le Mans and playing endless variations of computerized ping pong.

Abysmal Software. A professional programmer acquaintance, who is long familiar with personal computers, once said that the software written for the Apple II by independent software companies — many of which operate by mail order — ranges from "very, very good to absolutely abysmal," and that it would not take me very long to find out "just how bad abysmal can be."

Not only are flawed programs the bane of the personal computer industry, but they quickly take the joy out of computing for the new user.

### What Will Happen to the Pound?

## U.K. Rate Drop Viewed With Uncertainty

LONDON, June 30 (AP-DJ) — British companies have been eagerly looking forward to a fall in interest rates — not only to pay less on borrowed money, but also because they have been confident that the fall would push down the British pound and thus boost export sales by making British goods less expensive in foreign lands.

Now government officials are beginning to hint that lower interest rates may not be so far off — perhaps another couple of months — but bankers and other pound-watchers are not quite so sure just how much effect a drop in interest rates actually will have on the value of the pound. They are, in fact, sharply divided.

Mr. Ashby said he does not expect the Bank of England's minimum lending rate — the lowest rate at which the bank lends to the money market — to start

dropping from the current 17 percent before September. He also believes that the government will bring it down "very slowly and cautiously, maybe only half a percentage point at a time."

Several other economists emphasized that much depends on what happens to interest rates in other countries while the British rates are going down. "There'll be pressure on rates to go down elsewhere, too," another banker said. "If Britain goes down one or two percentage points, and Germany goes down that much at the same time, there isn't much reason to move out of sterling, is there?"

Christopher Johnson, chief economist at Lloyds Bank, says the market may be overly optimistic about the timing of the drop in interest rates, which he believes will not start before September at the earliest.

Whenever it happens, he says, much will depend on U.S. interest rates at the time. If U.S. rates are down, that fact plus North Sea oil could keep buoying the pound above what might seem a sensible value. But if the differential between British interest rates and U.S. rates should begin to narrow substantially, then "the pound could fall fast" — particularly if the oil market is also weakening at the time.

## Mrs. Thatcher's Money Policies Get a Boost

### Report by London Business School Urges Prime Minister to 'Persevere'

LONDON, June 30 (AP-DJ) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's controversial money policies got a boost yesterday from an influential report predicting that Britain's economy will turn around by 1982.

The London Business School urged the government to "persevere with the policy" because double-digit inflation will be down to single figures by then, industry will come out of its slump and Britain's balance of payments will have a large surplus.

The study said, however, that recovery will come at the expense of jobs and more than 2 million workers may be unemployed.

"The primary objective of the government's monetary policy is to reduce the rate of inflation. We have no doubt that the government's policy will achieve this objective though the process is slow," the school's Forecasting Center said.

If the rate of inflation is to be brought down by monetary means, it is essential to persevere with the policy.

The school has been a longtime supporter of Mrs. Thatcher's monetary policies, the keystone of which is less government spending. Her chief economic adviser, Terry Burns, was recruited from the school's staff.

Both the Bank of England and the prestigious Cambridge Economic Policy group have been urging Mrs. Thatcher to ease her policies, warning that industry, especially state-owned companies, will be so weakened by loss of government aid that it will never recover.

In an interview last week with U.S. correspondents here, Mrs.

Thatcher pledged to continue her policies despite new statistics showing 6.3 percent of the work force is unemployed and Britain's 20 percent inflation is the worst of any industrialized nation.

"What we're really trying to do is to get things right in the longer term," she said. "If you're trying to squeeze out inflation, there's no way of doing it without some painful results."

The economic outlook report, published yesterday, said 1980 will be a "uniquely difficult" year for British industry because of soaring oil costs, high interest rates, accelerating wages, the strong pound and a recession at home and abroad.

But after 1981 the picture will improve, the report said, with output recovering and inflation falling.

The rise in prices would peak this year, then fall to 15.5 percent in 1981, to 8.9 percent in 1982 and 7.5 percent in 1983, which would be below the rise in pay, put at 10.5 percent that year.

The report predicted the British

economy will contract 2.3 percent by the end of this year, followed by a 0.4 percent drop in 1981; but in 1982, the economy should grow by 1.9 percent and by 1.6 percent in 1983, then level off.

The report said unemployment will rise in each year from 1980 through 1983 with no peak in sight. By the end of 1983, the report said, there might be more than 2.1 million Britons without jobs.

In the interview, Mrs. Thatcher declined to predict how long it will take for her economic policies to improve the British economy.

"It does take a time to work through," she said.

The London Business School report, however, complained that the government was wrong to put so much of the burden of its economic belt-tightening policies on British industry.

One recently published statistic indicated that more than 100 firms a week, large and small, have been going out of business because they

are caught between high interest rates, reduced demand for British exports, high inflation and large pay demands.

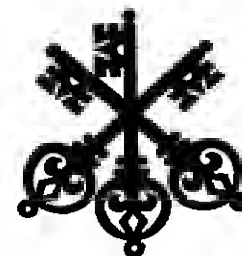
Other companies, especially in the troubled auto and steel industry, have been forced to lay off thousands of workers.

The number of furloughed workers so far this year is more than twice the number laid off at this time in 1979 and is the highest in 10 years, the Department of Employment said last week.

## Trade, Oil Link Urged by Aide

NEW YORK, June 30 (Reuters) — Members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries should consider linking oil-supply guarantees to trade concessions from user countries, Humberto Calderon Berti, OPEC's president, was quoted as saying by Newsweek magazine.

Mr. Calderon, Venezuela's energy minister, said his government is now thinking seriously along these lines. He plans to discuss the idea with other OPEC members, he said.



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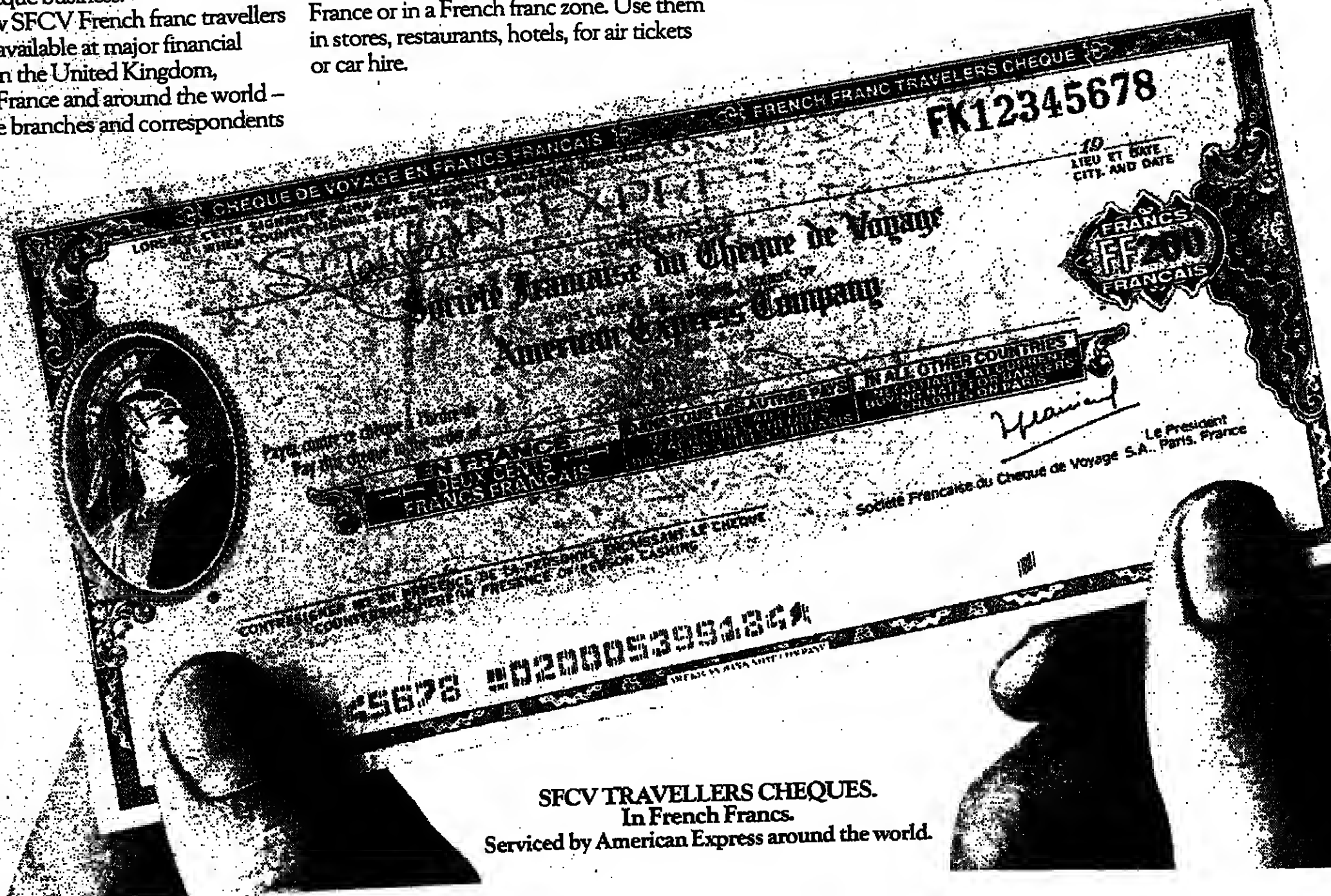
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12 Month Stock										Sls.		C/Yr					
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**Sales figures are unaffected**

Yearly High.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual distributions based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration, Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes:

D—Also extra or extra D—Annual rate plus stock dividend  
N—Noncumulative dividend  
D—Declared or sold in preceding 12 months  
1—Declared or after stock dividend of split—A—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken here  
C—Continued dividend  
M—Monthly dividend  
L—Lowest dividend  
S—Special dividend  
P—Partial dividend  
E—Extra dividend  
W—Withheld dividends  
N—New Issue, R—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend, M—Most recent dividend in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value of ex-dividend or ex-distribution date

E—Ex-dividend or ex-splits, W—Ex-dividend and splits in lot  
S—Sales in lot

C—Called, Wd—When distributed, w—When issued, wv—With or without warrants, sc—Ex-Distribution

v—in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the highest trading day.

Dividends or stock dividend amounts in 26 per cent of more has been paid the year's high range and dividend or

**Closing Prices, June 27, 1980**

**STUDENTS** **ECOSYSTEM & GUIDES**

June 30, 1980

**PAGE 14 & 13**

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### Solution to Previous Puzzle

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C	O	R	O	H	E	A	V	E	H	A	L	O
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			P	A	T	S		H	O	M	E	
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T	E	A	S		I	M	A	S		S	P	I
T	E	R	S		H	E	A	O	P	H	O	N
R	I	T	E		I	S	T	L	E		R	O
M	E	S	S		S	T	E	E	R		F	E

	C	F	C	F
ALGARVE	19	64	Faery	28
AMSTERDAM	15	64	Overcast	Cloudy
ANKARA	20	Fair	MIAMI	30
ATHENS	17	59	MIL	Rain
BEIRUT	19	64	MONTREAL	Cloudy
BERLIN	24	57	MOSCOW	29
BERMUDA	18	54	MIAMI	Stormy
BERLIN	13	Rain	MUSC	19
BRUSSELS	17	63	NEW YORK	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	18	62	NICE	22
BUDAPEST	28	Cloudy	OSLO	Fair
CASABLANCA	22	Cloudy	PARIS	17
COPENHAGEN	28	Cloudy	PRAGUE	34
COSTA DEL SOL	16	Cloudy	ROME	Shower
DUBLIN	13	59	SOFIA	19
EDINBURGH	26	Rain	STOCKHOLM	Cloudy
FLORENCE	9	Rain	TENRER	34
FRANKFURT	24	Overcast	TEL AVIV	Fair
GENEVA	15	Cloudy	TOKYO	26
HELSINKI	16	Cloudy	TUNIS	Cloudy
HOUSTON	22	Overcast	VIENNA	32
ISTANBUL	28	Fair	WASH DC	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	23	Fair	ZURICH	21
LISBON	22	Fair		Fair
LONDON	19	Cloudy		
LOS ANGELES	30	Cloudy		

\*Yesterdays readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT.

Figure 10-10

Figure 10-11

Thunderstorm

Rain

Snow

Front Movement

Warm Front

Cold Front

Occluded Front

Quasi-Stationary Front

**PADERBORN, West Germany, June 30 (AP)** — About 500 roller skaters swerved and hopped around an 80-meter course during the weekend under the scrutiny of city authorities. The participants were trying to qualify for skating licenses.

This northern city became the country's first to impose the license requirement after the local government became alarmed at the number of skating-related accidents, city spokesman Horst Pieper said.

"About 2,000 fans between 3 and 70 years of age have made pedestrian zones, department stores, parking lots and school yards unsafe in the last few months," Mr. Pieper said. "A lot of nasty accidents were happening, not the least of them [resulting in] broken bones."

So the city, which also requires bicycle licenses, set up a test course. Skaters had to stop, run a slalom course and leap over obstacles to earn their permits.

OUR NEIGHBOR NEXT DOOR JUST GOT A NEW CAR...

IT HAS ALL KINDS OF FANCY GADGETS ON IT.. THERE WAS ONE LEVER UNDER THE DASH THAT HE COULDN'T FIGURE OUT...

THEN HE DISCOVERED WHAT IT WAS FOR...

IT WAS JUST ONE MORE THING TO GO WRONG!

I'VE GOT TO GET RID OF THIS POT-BELLY!

WHAT'S WRONG?

I JUST RENTED A TUX AND THE GUY ASKED ME IF I WANTED A CUMMERBOWL TO GO WITH IT!

DAGWOOD, I NEVER SEE YOUR FACE AT BREAKFAST ANYMORE!

YOU'RE RIGHT, HONEY-IT'S RUDE OF ME TO BURY MY NOSE IN THE PAPER LIKE THAT

DAVE COVERLY

WANT TO SEE PICTURES OF MY SPRING VACATION, SIR?

BEFORE I LOOK, WHERE DID YOU GO...SKIING OR SWIMMING?

SKIING

SKIING PICTURES MY HEART CAN TAKE

MORT WALKER

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ADA FINALLY AGREED TO PAY TEN ROUNDS FOR THAT OLD SEWIN' MACHINE OF MINE, PET

WELL DONE, KID

SHE'S PAYIN' ME LATER, SHE DIDN'T AVE 'ER PURSE WITH 'ER

I'LL POP ROUND THERE AN' SAVE 'ER LEGS

COLLECTIVE BARGAININ' I DO THE BARGAININ' AN' 'E COLLECTS

Coverly

LAST CALL!

...BUT IT'S ONLY SEVEN O'CLOCK!

I KNOW. BUT IF I DON'T DO IT NOW YOU'LL NEVER HEAR IT.

7/1

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

MOFUR


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**KYMOS**

**DUNCE**

WHAT A MOONSTRUCK  
GUY GOT WHEN HE  
WAS WITH A GIRL IN

YENITT

Print answer here: 

Yesterday's Jumbles: ENEMY LOVER FABLED MEADOW

Answer: When you stay too long in the sun with a book, you may end up being this—  
WELL "RED"

Imprimé par P.J.O. - 1, Boulevard Ney 75018 Paris

[illegible]

**THE HANGING GARDEN**  
By David Wagoner. Atlantic-Little, Brown. 177 pp. \$9.95.

*By Stephen King. Signet paperback.*

*Illustrated with stills from the film. 447 pp. \$2.95.*

## Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

**I**N David Wagoner's 10th novel, "The Hanging Garden," the pastoral ideal once again comes in for a drubbing. Simon Burrows, former mayor of an unnamed American city, has decided to get away from politics by settling down in the country and raising dogs. Attempting one of the more transparent come-ons in recent fiction, Simoo persuades an attractive young dog trainer named Diane to come out to his breeding farm for the weekend and give him a hand with his two new bull terriers.

But before Simon and Diane can get down to breeding, they find that peculiar things have been going on. The two prize terriers have died mysteriously, and all the local strays have been moved into their vacated kennels. Somebody has been torturing the animals at the local dog pound, and a vicious dog has been killed. The local history looked after by two extremely eccentric women. Worst of all, there is a patch of ground in the woods near Simon's farmhouse where someone has been making a practice of hanging every sort of animal, from dogs to spiders. The interior of a nearby shed looks "like the scene of a crime that hadn't been invented yet."

Before Simon can figure out what's going on, he finds himself the object of bizarre and murderous rites presided over by the two eccentric museum-keepers, who turn out to be as mad as the hatter. I won't attempt to describe these goings-on, partly because I don't know what the plot was, and mostly because to take them out of context would make them sound even more outlandish and implausible than they already seem.

I suppose they do impart a modest grisliness. And I guess they serve to remind us that nature is not always benign when left to her own devices, and that a slavish respect for the historical past has its ugly as well as its nourishing side. The trouble is, they are based on no apparent psychology at all. Instead, they are the forced and contrived projections of Waggoner's poetic imagination. And without any root in psychology, they possess little sense of menace. What happens in "The Hanging Garden" is more of an idea than a feeling, and for that simple reason it fails to scare us, miss in the film King's careful development of the fact that the boy is steadily coming "alive" to agree that the ghosts—which at first Danny could prerecognize gradually gain the power to physically, as they do when they leech Jack from the store room. If we think they're successful or not, Kubrick's images inevitably suggest some admirably schematic mind. Another instance: The elevator plays a much more plausible role the book, but not nearly as frightening a one as it does in its ill-fated form in the film. The ooc problem that neither

Certainly it doesn't have anything like the effect of Stephen King's novel, "The Shining," which was first published in 1977 and has now been reissued in paperback on the occasion of the film version's release in the United States. Though it's another story in which getting away from it all turns out to be a very bad idea, its menace is based on the simple psychological truth that children at times feel murderously threatened by their parents. And Stanley Kubrick's clever extrapolation of that truth in the film version produces the movie's most brilliant scene, the one that takes place in Room 237 in the

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is  
the staff of The New York Times.

*By Alan Truscott*

**A**N easy bridge competition with a little skill and lot of luck could be devised as follows: Offer a ruffed another club. East overruff and played his last trump. Leave the declarer a trick short.

hand from a world championship. played at four tables and invite contestants to guess the four contracts — for a prize of \$100 and an entry fee of \$1. By selecting the deal carefully and skillfully, he was able to

South finessed successfully, ruffed a diamond and ruffed a club. East overruffed with the king and returned his last trump. The

They might, for example, make use of the diagrammed deal played at six tables. It would be hard to guess that one table played six hearts doubled after a misunderstanding, going down 500, or that one South played three spades after timid bidding by both sides.

There would no doubt be votes for five clubs doubled, which was played at two tables. A diamond lead would have been best double-dummy, since South can eventually score the setting trick with a ruff. But North naturally led the spade queen.

West ruffed and played a high club, being well-pleased with the appearance of the jack from North. South won the second round of trumps and could have put West to a guess by leading the heart seven. But both Souths returned the diamond jack, still hewing.

South led his last trump, forcing a club discard from West. This was up the end play. West was given the lead in clubs and had to play his heart at the twelfth trick.

Two other South players reached four spades doubled. In the auction shown, West was using a two-no-trump to show any strong two-suited hand, rather than the minor two-suiter. Both West players led the club king, and both declarers won with the ace and ruffed a club. The play then diverged.

WEST		NORTH	
♠ —	♠ 7 6 5 3	♠ Q J 10 9	♠ —
♥ K 7 6 5 3	♥ —	♥ A 8 5 2	♥ —
♦ A 10 9	♦ —	♦ K 7 6 5	♦ —
♣ —	♣ —	♣ —	♣ —

One South took a spade finesse, hoping to make six trump tricks, two club ruffs in the dummy and two side aces. This was a slight miscalculation, as he discovered when the finesse won and West discarded.

South led a diamond from dummy, a trick too late, and East stepped in with the queen and shifted to the heart ten. This brought the queen, king and ace, and South ruffed a diamond. But when he

5055 (P)  
4-4 5-2  
7-1  
4-4 5-2  
4-4 5-2

Neither side was vulnerable in this  
ding:

South	West	North
1-4	2-7 1-1	5-3
4-4	DM	Pass
Pass		

West led three hearts.

NORTH  
 ♠ —  
 ♥ A 8 5  
 ♦ 8  
 ♣ —  
 WEST  
 ♠ K J  
 ♦ —  
 ♣ Q 10  
 EAST  
 ♠ —  
 ♥ 10 9  
 ♦ K J  
 ♣ —  
 SOUTH  
 ♠ 3  
 ♥ Q 7  
 ♦ —  
 ♣ 7

South led his last trump, forcing a club discard from West. This set up the end play. West was given the lead in clubs and had to play heart at the twelfth trick.

NORTH  
 Q1108  
 Q1251  
 Q8753  
 J  
 WEST  
 KI1643  
 A18  
 Q11084  
 EAST  
 Q11084  
 Q11084  
 Q11084

SOUTH(D)  
 #A5532  
 WQ1  
 XJ  
 #A752  
 Neither side was vulnerable  
 ding:  
 South      West      North  
 14      JNT      54  
 44      D61      Pass  
 Pass  
 West led their 10th king







